

may cite the offender to the House of Representatives for contempt.

(o) Each witness subpoenaed to provide testimony or other evidence shall be provided such travel expenses as the Chairman considers appropriate. No compensation shall be authorized for attorney's fees or for a witness' lost earnings.

(p) With the approval of the Committee, a witness, upon request, may be provided with a transcript of his or her deposition or other testimony taken in executive session, or, with the approval of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, may be permitted to examine such transcript in the office of the Committee. Any such request shall be in writing and shall include a statement that the witness, and counsel, agree to maintain the confidentiality of all executive session proceedings covered by such transcript.

Rule 28. Frivolous Filings

If a complaint or information offered as a complaint is deemed frivolous by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee, the Committee may take such action as it, by an affirmative vote of its members, deems appropriate in the circumstances.

Rule 29. Referrals to Federal or State Authorities

Referrals made under clause 3(a)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives may be made by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SHERMAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GREEN of Texas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WAXMAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

AMERICA'S LOT SHOULD BE CAST WITH TAIWAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, not so many years ago, an inspiring U.S. President, John F. Kennedy, gave heart

not only to our people but to those living under the sickle and boot of Communism in eastern and central Europe. In a moment that history will remember always, he stood in West Berlin, an island of democracy in a sea of totalitarianism. He championed for the world the cause of freedom with the proud boast, "Ich bin ein Berliner." I am a Berliner.

Today, as this Congress stands on the verge of voting on permanent trade privileges to Communist China, it is incumbent upon us to remind ourselves of Taiwan, the only outpost for democracy in the Pacific Rim. Does mainland China, a Communist nation, whose human rights record is deteriorating, really deserve a blank check from this Congress of the United States? There is not one iota of indication that that totalitarian regime has any respect for liberty's cause.

President Kennedy, on June 25, 1963, at the City Hall in West Berlin said, "I am proud to come to this city as the guest of your distinguished Mayor, who has symbolized throughout the world the fighting spirit of West Berlin, and your distinguished Chancellor. Two thousand years ago, the proudest boast was 'civis Romanus sum.' I am a Roman. Today the proudest boast is, 'Ich bin ein Berliner.'"

"There are many people in the world who really don't understand, or say they don't, what is the great issue between the free world and the Communist world? Let them come to Berlin."

And I might say today, for freedom lovers, they should say, let them come to Taiwan.

"There are some who say that communism is the wave of the future." He said, "Let them come to Berlin." "There are some who say in Europe and elsewhere we can work with the Communists. Let them come to Berlin. And there are even a few who say that it's true that communism is an evil system, but it permits us to make economic progress. Let them come to Berlin."

"Freedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect, but we have never had to put a wall up to keep our people in, to prevent them from leaving us." He said, "I know of no town, no city that has been besieged for 18 years that still lives with the vitality and the force and hope and the determination of the City of West Berlin." And I would say today that that is true of Taiwan.

"While the wall was the most obvious and vivid demonstration of the failures of the Communist system for all the world to see, we took no satisfaction in it. What is true of that city," he said, "is true of Germany. Real and lasting peace in Europe can never be assured as long as one German out of four is denied the elementary right of free men, and that is to make a free choice."

"In 18 years of peace and good faith, this generation of Germans has earned the right to be free." He said, "You live

in a defended island of freedom, but your life is a part of the main. So let me ask you," he said, "as I close, to lift your eyes beyond the dangers of today to the hopes of tomorrow, beyond the freedom merely of this City of Berlin, or your country of Germany, to the advance of freedom everywhere, beyond the wall to the day of peace with justice, beyond yourselves and ourselves to all mankind."

"Freedom is indivisible, and when one man is enslaved, all are not free. When all are free, then we can look forward to the day when this city will be joined as one, and this country, and this great continent of Europe in a peaceful and hopeful globe. When that day finally comes, as it will, the people of West Berlin can take sober satisfaction in the fact that they were in the front line for almost two decades. All free men, wherever they may live," he said, "are citizens of Berlin, and, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words 'Ich bin ein Berliner.'"

Today, as we embark upon a debate on China, America should aspire to no less an ideal than our forbearers who carried the torch of liberty with no fear of the cost. America's lot should be cast with Taiwan as the democratic hope of the Pacific Rim. All free men and women, wherever they may live, are citizens of Taiwan. And, therefore, as a free citizen, I take pride in opposing any special trade privileges for Communist China. There is no other choice for freedom lovers.

DO WHAT IS RIGHT FOR AMERICA, NOT WHAT IS RIGHT FOR POLITICAL REASONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) is recognized for 10 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I heard an interesting talk by one of the Senators from the State of Utah wherein he talked about his service in the White House under the Nixon years. What I found interesting about it was that he talked about the days of Watergate, and he said the thing that was feared the most in the White House was the Attorney General's office.

Now, I find that very interesting that the Attorney General's office was feared by the President and the President's cabinet. Well, now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that we have an interesting situation going on in a little island down by Puerto Rico. It is called Vieques. Vieques has been a training island for many, many years for the Navy and the Marines.

In fact, that is where they get their final test. That is where they go, before they are deployed to the Persian Gulf or some other hostile place. They go down there and the Marines hit the beach. And as they do, there is fire from those ships, live fire over their heads. Then we have a situation where

actual fighter planes come in and strafe, and then bombers go in. And they do all this as the final preparation before we put all these fine young people in harm's way.

It is interesting that the Eisenhower went out untrained. They did not have the ability to do it. And now the Washington, another aircraft carrier, is going out untrained without the ability to do it. Why is this? It is because we had a very interesting situation occur. A number of people went in and invaded that base. A United States military base. They invaded it.

Now, what should happen there? Obviously, what should happen, the Marines and the Navy should kick them off and turn them over to the Justice Department. And the Justice Department, at that point, should prosecute them for what they have done.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think a lot of people realize that in the United States there are 48 States that have live fire. What if some environmental group or others went in and took it over? Do we stand by and say they can have a vote, and if they vote right, we would give them \$40 million, like we do there? I hardly believe it.

So, Mr. Speaker, I have written the Attorney General, as a member of the Committee on Armed Services, and I have asked the question, what is the Attorney General doing to take these people off, who are nothing more than trespassers? The answer to that is that they have done nothing.

Now, today, in the paper I read where an extreme environmentalist, a lawyer by the name of Robert F. Kennedy, Junior, will go to Vieques this Monday and he will scuba dive and he will play down there to see what is going on. I called today and we informed the Attorney General's office that a law is about to be broken, and I asked what was going to be done about it. So far we have heard absolutely nothing.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know if a lot of folks realize that in my years here in Congress I served for 14 years on the ethics committee. For 2 years I chaired the committee. It was my responsibility to talk to Democrats and Republicans alike and say this: You cannot solicit funds from a Federal building, period. You cannot do that. You will be in violation if you do.

I find it very interesting and disagree respectfully with the Vice President of the United States who made the statement that there was no controlling authority because he solicited funds from the White House. If the White House is not a Federal building, my goodness, what is a Federal building in America today?

So I wrote to the FEC, the Federal Election Commission, and I asked them to please explain why the Vice President, in violation, could do that. I knew what their answer would be. They said, we understand the law, but that I would have to call the Attorney General. So we wrote the Attorney General 3 months ago and asked the question,

why is it the Vice President has no controlling authority? And if that is the case, then do 535 Members of the Senate and the House not have exactly that same thing? We could sit in our offices, call anybody we want, solicit money from people, even foreign nationals. Why could we not do that?

I find it interesting, Mr. Speaker, that we have not had the Attorney General write us back. So I have had my legislative director, Mr. Bill Johnson, call them on a regular basis and ask them if they would please respond to our letter. And every day we get the same thing, which is, oh, we are working on that. Does it take 3 months to answer a simple letter asking if there is no controlling legal authority? And if that is the case, 535 of us should have exactly the same rights to do it.

I imagine we will hear about it, maybe in the second week of November. Because, again, the Attorney General is dragging her feet.

Mr. Speaker, if I may mention one other issue. In September of 1996, safely on the South River of the Grand Canyon, the President of the United States put 1.7 million acres into a national monument. Now, what authority did he use to do that? He used what is called the 1906 Antiquity Law. Which is a very short law. It is only two paragraphs. But it says he should consider an archeological or a historic thing.

Now, I would ask respectfully of the President of the United States why he did not do that in that proclamation. And in January of this year, why did he not do it on the strip of Arizona; why did he not do it in Phoenix. Why did he not do it? And now this Saturday, rumor is, and I admit I am paranoid, because I hear these rumors and I know they are going to happen, that down in Sequoia Forest in California there will be another national monument. I would just disagree with the President and ask him to please obey the law this time.

And why is he doing these things? We subpoenaed those papers, and in those papers the White House, the Department of the Interior, and the Council on Quality Control said exactly the same thing; we are doing it for political reasons. My goodness, why in this Nation do we do things for political reasons?

I still remember sitting with President Ronald Reagan who made the statement, "First and foremost we will do what is right for America." Not first and foremost we will do what is right for political reasons. Mr. Speaker, I am just hoping in these three examples, Vieques, the ethics committee, the soliciting funds and the Sequoia Park, that people will follow the law for a change. It would be very refreshing to see this.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF REPUBLICAN-LED CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of Jan-

uary 6, 1999, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) is recognized for 50 minutes.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, it has been a busy week and a busy last several months as we have worked hard to address the concerns we hear about back home.

I represent a pretty diverse district. I have the privilege of representing the South Side of Chicago; the neighborhoods of Hegwisch, on the east side in the 10th ward. I represent the south suburbs in Cook County; towns like Lansing and Calumet City, and Park Forest and Lynwood; as well as suburban towns in Will County, New Lenox and Frankfort; industrial communities like Joliet; rural areas throughout the rest of Will County and Kankakee, LaSalle and Grundy Counties. And I hear a very clear message in that very diverse district, a message that we should all work together that we should find challenges.

And whether my neighbors that I have the privilege to represent reside in the city or the suburbs or the country, they tell me that they want those of us here in the Congress to find solutions to the challenges that we face.

I think back to 1994, when I had the privilege of being elected to Congress. I think about the issues of the day at that time, and of course the challenges that we were debating and facing in that campaign. And we discussed solutions to those challenges. I remember back then. It was only 6 years ago that the previous Congress and their mismanagement and the President were running up \$200 to \$300 billion deficits, spending beyond our means. In fact, it was projected that, before the Republican Congress was elected, that deficit spending would total \$200 to \$300 billion a year, as far as the eye could see.

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In response to that, the Democratic Congress, working with President Clinton and Vice President GORE, passed the biggest tax hike in the history of our country, placing America's tax burden at its highest level ever, where the average family in Illinois is now sending at least 42 percent of their average income to Washington or Springfield in the local courthouse. That tax burden is too high. And they raised taxes again and they continued deficit spending.

Unfortunately at that time, in 1994, it was clear that they were running the Federal Government on a credit card. They raised taxes and they increased spending. And even though they increased taxes, they still spent well beyond their means, running up deficits of \$200 billion to \$300 billion a year, running up a massive public debt and raiding Social Security to spend on other things.

When we promised change and we made the commitment that when we were given the opportunity as Republicans to be in the majority that we would work to change how Washington